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British possessions. The exports to the United States, being 21,825,703 pounds in 1867, amounted to 21,410,184 pounds in 1868. This is a greater amount than was shipped to any other country. The next best customer of England is India, which in 1868 took goods to the amount of 21,211,343 pounds.

KINDRED ENTERPRISES.

LIBERALITY TO BRUTES.—This may seem a novel designation, but is hardly so unique as the reality it represents. Within a year or two there has sprung up among us a new type of benevolence in the sudden formation of societies "for the prevention of cruelty to animals." A few such societies had already existed in England, and on the continent of Europe; but not one of them had done enough to call forth a periodical as its organ to plead its claims, while the Massachusetts society in 1868 started its paper with no less than 200,000 copies, and is said now to have, chiefly in this State, a circulation of some 15,000. Most societies have had slowly to struggle their way into a public recognition of their claims; but this one seems to have leaped at once into notoriety and popular favor. We had scarcely heard of its existence when there stood before the public an imposing array of its active supporters or responsible endorsers. Men of wealth, ladies of fashion, the élite of society from our Governor down to our lesser notabilities in every part of the State, were announced as officers, patrons, or members, with their donations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$500 each.

We rejoice much in this new, unique liberality to brutes, and only regret that a liberality far greater and more spontaneous has not been bestowed upon objects incomparably more important. "How much," said our Saviour, "is a man better than a sheep." Yet the American Board, the first foreign missionary society in this country, found much difficulty in securing from even a Massachusetts legislature a charter that would give Christians legal leave to evangelize the heathen, while the same legislature, some sixty years later, seemed eager to grant the friends of "our dumb animals" a charter that allows them to hold property to the amount, we believe, of \$200,000. Even the Boston police, so notoriously reluctant to enforce some of our most important laws, were set gratuitously at work in aid of this society.

But stranger than all is the fabulous liberality shown to this new movement. The second annual report (1868) of the New York Society contained a long list of donors from \$1,000, \$500, many of \$100, and others down to \$5, leaving "a balance of \$14,222.92. The society would come into possession of a fund not far from \$400,000 by various bequests. One gentleman on Long Island bequeaths the fabulous sum, considering the objects of the society, of \$200,000. Mr. Bergh gives \$100,000, payable after his death, and the rest is made up of legacies varying from \$5000 to \$20,000 each." All must commend such kindness to animals; but, in view of Christ's estimate of man as infinitely more valuable, there is not a hundredth or a thousandth part as much reason for liberality to this cause as there is for the great Christian reform which seeks to do away the custom of war, a custom that has for so many thousand years drenched the earth with human blood, and filled so many millions on millions of its homes with poverty, bereavement and lamentation.

WHAT INTEMPERANCE COSTS.—Mr. Welles, our commissioner, estimates the amount of liquor sales in a single year at \$1,483,491,000, nearly 1,500 millions, or \$43 for every man, woman and child, more than half as much as our national debt, and nearly as much as the value of all our railroads, which is put at \$1,654,080,779.

The 3,000 grog-shops of Cincinnati sell, on an average, 100 glasses each of liquor daily, which, at ten cents a glass, amounts to \$30,000 a day, or \$10,950,000 a year.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—Pennsylvania has a criminal and pauper population of 24,000, nine-tenths from intemperance, maintained at a cost of \$2,256,910.66.—The *Religious Telescope* says that during the last twelve months, nineteen hundred arrests were made at Dayton, Ohio, of which, at least, nine out of ten, it is believed, were directly traceable to the use of liquor, and probably more than half of the remainder were due, indirectly, to the same cause.—Mr. Haynes, warden of

the Massachusetts State Prison, in his valuable book, recently published, says that, during the eleven years that he has been connected with the institution, twenty-one persons have been imprisoned for killing their wives, two for killing their fathers, and one for killing his mother. Of these twenty-four, all but one were not only habitual drunkards, but actually drunk when they committed the crime. And he also remarks that "these were not bad men, except when under the influence of liquor; and yet justice can make no distinction, but holds him equally guilty who commits crime under such circumstances as the one who soberly and with intellect unclouded violates the law."

HOME MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN CITIES.—The Methodists of New York have taken a grand step in the work of evangelizing their city. About thirty prominent clergymen and laity met at the house of J. B. Cornell, Esq., to consider the condition of the masses, and the duty of the Church. It was determined to raise *half a million of dollars* for purchasing sites and erecting chapels. One fifth of it, one hundred thousand dollars, was at once subscribed. Within three years, they have started fourteen mission schools, with about 4,000 pupils, gathered 1,200 converts into churches, erected four chapels, and raised \$175,000. A church is projected, to cost \$60,000, as the outgrowth of one of these chapels.

LIBERAL EDUCATION FOR NEGROES.—Arrangements for this purpose are in progress throughout the South. There is the Howard University in Washington, a kindred university opened at Atlanta, Ga., last October, under favorable auspices, and like institutions in many other States. Freedmen are quite likely to outstrip ere long the mass of "poor whites" at the South.

LOSS OF FRIENDS OF PEACE.—Our cause has recently lost several distinguished friends, whose decease we record in much sorrow, esteem and affection.

CHARLES DEXTER CLEAVELAND, LL.D., long a Vice-President of our Society, a man of strong native powers, high culture, and varied learning, for many years a very successful educator, and an author of educational works held in high estimation, an ardent friend of Peace, and of nearly every Christian Reform, died in Philadelphia suddenly of heart-disease last September, at the age of 67.

ROBERT WATERSTON, Esq., a Life-Director of our Society, a liberal contributor to its funds, and leaving to it at his decease a legacy of \$1,000, a true man of peace, widely esteemed and beloved, a warm, genial and generous spirit, died in October at an advanced age in Boston.

JOSEPH ADDISON COPP, D.D., an active officer of our Society, and at the time of his death Chairman of its Executive Committee, a very valuable coadjutor in our cause, on whose judgment and good sense we could always rely with great confidence, "an Israelite indeed" without guile and without an enemy, respected, trusted and loved by all who knew him, a man remarkably perfect in his whole character, died with scarce a moment's warning in Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 7, at the age of 65. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

REV. W. H. BONNER.—Mr. Bonner, long an able and popular lecturer of the London Peace Society, died at the age of 59, while on a lecturing tour in the West of England. He seemed to have been "specially adapted to his mission. He would rivet the attention of large audiences for hours until he convinced the major part of them, and those who heard him will not forget his zeal and earnestness. His labors of late had been chiefly among the industrial classes.

CHRISTIANITY THE ONLY PLEDGE OF PEACE.—"Infidel radicalism," says the *Christian Statesman*, "will never reduce this belligerent world of ours to peace, notwithstanding the hopes inspired by international congresses like the Congress of Peace and Liberty, which recently held its third annual session at Lausanne, in Switzerland. The discussion of important questions at these assemblies cannot fail to be productive of great good. But the movement which will ultimately succeed in making wars to cease to the ends of the earth and secure liberty to every man, will not ignore the Church of the